## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Bec (Without Sunday), Che Year..... Hee and Sunday, One Year...... inday Bee, O inday Bee, One Year... turday Bee, One Year... sekly Bee, One Year... OFFICES:

nicha: The Bee Building, outh Ormha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 54th Sts., owned Bluffs: 16 Pearl street, hicago Office: 517 Chamber of Commerce, ew York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg. Fashington; 501 14th street. CORRESPONDENCE. nunications relating to news and edi-er should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should buressed to The Bee Publishing Company mans. Lengts, checks, express and postoffice brey orders to be made payable to the order Company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

ouglas County. George B. Tzschi lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complets copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1897, was as fol-

.657,918 8,413 otal net sales.

Set daily average B. TSZCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TSZCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 1st day of March, 1857.

(Seal.) P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

## THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon baying The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains. INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

European diplomats who affect to be waiting for a further reply from Greece forget that it is not Greece's next move.

What now? Charges of corruption on the part of the lobby at Lincoln? We thought this was a reform legislature.

The westward movement of dead game sports, unfortunately for the more easterly communities, will only continue a few days longer.

other officeseeker has thought is bound to be disappointed.

hunters suffer fresh attacks of insomnia and other fearful feelings.

Comparatively few New Yorkers, it is said, will go to Carson next week. A are beginning at Gotham just now.

Consul General Lee has already dis covered that the backing of an administration which has four years to carry out its policy is more vigorous than that of one in the last days of its existence.

Only a few days more and affairs of national and international importance other than the impending prize fight can be once more discussed at length without offense to either of the pugilists.

The Douglas and Lancaster delegations have both been spared the trouble of contributing to the membership of the sifting committees. They cannot therefore complain of discrimination between

If we are not to have a real union depot which all roads shall use in common, there would seem to be no valid reason why "the more the merrier" should not be adopted as a serviceable motto.

Much as any increase in taxation is to be deprecated, a special assessment against property for the removal of nuisances might simplify the task of the sanitary inspectors in determining ownership.

The hesitation of the powers to open fire upon the Cretan insurgents is probably caused by their abounding Christianity and not in any way by a fear of the consequences of employing coercive measures.

If ex-Treasurer Bartley knows where the missing state money is and is able to draw it in gradually, as he has repeatedly assured the public, is it not strange that he has not turned in any more of the funds since his shortage was made known?

Up to the hour of thirteen o'clock tomorrow the World-Herald's advice to the necessities of the government are the executive committee to speak for the A. P. A. to disband its organization of first consideration. had not been taken by its friends any more seriously than it was intended. And if the Romans do not bite better the dose will have to be repeated.

on the question of Cretan liberty. It has should challenge general attention. He also declared itself for the immediate expressed the opinion that the approrecognition of Cuban independence. If priations are in excess of the legitimate it will only resolute now on the subject of the Nevada prize fight it will have fact, he said, "is the result of conditions established a record to which posterity accruing out of the rules of the house may point with pride.

There is nothing oppressive in the present law defining the requirements trary, the law is, if anything, lax in whose benefit publications of legal notices are made. The people are entitled to the widest possible publicity in measured up to the full amounts recomall matters where public notice of judicial or administrative proceedings are tration. enjoined, and the law should be framed solely with that object in view.

order that senators may have no doubt government. as to what the popular sentiment is. case and that the people are heartily disgusted with this feature of so-called 'senatorial courtesy.'

The subject is not new. We do not know how long ago it was first disaddressing the senate should be confined to the subject under consideration to the pledge. and that debates should be restricted. In the Fifty-fourth congress several amendments to the rules of the senate were proposed, one of them being that "all debate shall be relevant and confined to the subject directly before the was accomplished. The advocates of a the senate may not be successful at the coming session of that body, but there is reason to expect that the demand for a change will have a much larger supno doubt that a proper expression of public sentiment will be helpful to it.

It is bad enough that the senate puts no restriction upon the discussion of questions before it, but it goes farther than this and permits unlimited talk | ness. upon subjects absolutely and obviously foreign to the measure or question appearing by the record to be pending. It is not uncommon for senators, for the purpose of delay or obstruction, to make long speeches that have not the least bearing upon or relevancy to the subject before the senate. There is no attempt made to require senators to adhere to the question. In this way, together with the other means of obstruction and delay which the free and easy rules of the senate permit, a few senators can defeat the will of the majority and thwart legislation, however The man who thinks he is applying important and necessary. This is not a for a federal appointment of which no state of affairs that ought to exist under our political system, the vital principle of which is that the majority must rule. It is not consonant with the purpose of Every time Senator Hanna ventures to a legislative body, nor does it comport call upon President McKinley the place with the true dignity of such a body as the United States senate. On the contrary, it is degrading to that body and

subjects it to popular reproach. In a very able speech advocating the proposed changes in the rules, delivered great many "southern" trips, however, in the senate January 10, 1896, Senator White of California said: "Our rules should be reasonable, in harmony with the period for which we legislate and the civilization of which we partake. Let us have ample argument, but not argument lasting long after all have ceased to listen. Let us protect the minority, but permit the majority to issert their manifest privilege." It may be that the time is not far distant when

this view will prevail.

TO CIRCUMVENT IMPORTERS. It is stated that the importers have been hurrying over cargoes of foreign goods, principally wool, in anticipation of an increase of duties, with the intention of taking the goods out of bond as rapidly as possible before the new law is passed, in order to get the benefit of the existing law. Wool importers are reported to be laying in stocks that will last them a year, while large stocks of woolen goods are said to have come in to be marketed in the future. Assuming that a new tariff law will not be passed until late in June, it is obvious that the government would lose a great present tariff. Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee proposes to circumvent the importers, the simple expedient being to put a provision in the new tariff bill making the duties operative from the day of the introduction of the bill. This will be a decided innovation, but it will hardly be contended that it is not entirely fair and just. The government is in need of revenue and cannot fairly be expected to give any consideration to foreign manufacturers would be to defent for a considerable time the chief object of passing a new tariff law. Of course there will be vigorous objection to Mr. Dingley's plan and it will be urged that some Ameri-

A CHANCE FOR REFORM, In his speech on the appropriations of the Fifty-fourth congress Mr. Cannon, chairman of the house committee on ap-The legislature has expressed itself propriations, made a statement which demands of the public service, but this and out of the rules, practices and sothe executive submits to congress estiof a legal newspaper. On the con- mates to meet expenditures for the con- serve on the Board of Education and duct of the government." He further the protection it affords the public for stated that the record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by congress mended and asked for by the adminis-

It will be a cause of general surprise

gave notice of two proposed amendments standing being that the responsibility average man. fining debate to a reasonable limit, so says the senate is to some extent at signs. as to enable the senate to act on legisla- fault, noting especially its practice of tion when it desires a provision most incorporating provisions in appropriation urgently demanded in the interest of bills to pay claims of every kind and legislative business, as has recently character outstanding against the govbeen most conspicuously and conclu-ernment, many of which have no status sively demonstrated. The matter is of other than perfunctory reports from such importance that there ought to be committees, mere findings of the court a very general and earnest expression of claims based on ex parte testimony, or of public opinion on it between now and recommendations and requests from the meeting of congress next week, in bureau officers and other officials of the fire,

The statement of Mr. Cannon is They should already know that this timely. Manifestly there is opportunity sentiment is overwhelmingly against the for reform in the matter of submitting prevailing rule or practice of permitting estimates of expenditures to congress unrestricted debate, but it is desirable and the chairman of the house approthat they be informed in the most im | priation committee is undoubtedly safe pressive way possible that such is the in expressing the belief that President McKinley "will exact of his enbinet counsellors some degree of wholesome effort in the direction of intelligent recommendation of public expenditures, to the end that congress may not have cussed, but for several years past it has to strive unaided and alone toward received a great deal of attention. In bringing our public expenditures within the Fifty-third congress resolutions were the sum of our public revenues." The introduced providing that senators in present administration is pledged to economy and it will be found faithful

NO GUARANTY BOND TRUST. It is strange that the series of bills drawn for the purpose of authorizing the substitution of guaranty company bonds for personal bonds wherever the law senate." The proposed change had able requires the filing of bonds as security advocates, but beyond developing the for the performance of official duty or fact that it gained adherents nothing the execution of legal obligations should encounter legislative opposition on the departure from the ancient practices of ground that it is an innovation, because every member of the legislature must know that there is at present a law on the statute books, placed there by the last legislature, for this very port than heretofore and there can be purpose, and that the new bills are designed simply to remove the doubts that have been raised as to the constitutionality of that law. Guaranty company bonds are being used in Nebraska both in public and private busi-Different guaranty companies may have different ratings as to reliability, just as have different fire insurance companies and different life insurance companies, but that should urge upon the legislature the necessity of providing proper restrictions on the operation of wild-cat concerns and ample protection for the patrons of the companies and the public generally.

There is further danger which, while it has not yet manifested itself in the use of guaranty bonds by public officials, ought to receive the attention of our lawmakers. Outside of the inevitable tendency of bondsmen to appeal to legal technicalities to escape liability, the chief abuse of the system of personal bonds lies in the pressure brought by the bondsmen upon custodians of public funds, often amounting to coercion, to have public money farmed out to bonded by them tends to give them a hold upon officials stronger than any possessed by personal sureties. Such a power is liable to perversion unless restricted and checked by wholesome legislation. The legislature must be careful not to build up in Nebraska a gi gantic guaranty bond trust that will control all our public money, state, local and municipal, use state, county and city treasurers as mere pawns, and exert more power, both politically and commercially, than any possible combination of all the banking houses in

There is no question as to the constitutional prohibition of any member of the legislature receiving more than \$5 per day for sixty days for his services in connection with that body. Neither is there any question that this prohibition has been regularly and flagrantly disregarded in the past. The Bee has repeatedly protested against the payment of extra per diem claims to members of legislative visiting committees deal of revenue if these importations in violation of the constitution, and in were taken out of bond subject to the this it has not discriminated between republican and populist legislatures. If the constitution is to be observed it should be observed in all of its requirements, and the new leaf cannot be

When the fifty-year gas franchise was being railroaded through the council the Commercial club declined to express an opinion as to the job, on the ground its first duty is to supply this need. It that it was not a proper subject for such an organization to take up. But and to importers the effect of which have brought about a reversal of the exactly consistent, it would be proper enough if the club, as such, gave the subject deliberate and mature considera- attributable tion. It looks very much like snap can manufacturers will be injured, but judgment for half a dozen members of the whole Commercial club. Such action naturally arouses the suspicion of some

ulterior object. In filling vacancies on the Board of Education the board ought to choose men who will strengthen that body and improve its business capacity rather than the reverse. In recent years there has been scarcely a man chosen to fill a vacancy in the school board who afterward received the endorsement of the people by re-election at the polls. There are plenty of substantial citizens identicalled courtesies of the senate, together fied with the progress of Omaha and inwith the irresponsible manner in which terested in the welfare of its public school system who ought to be willing to who would make creditable members.

After all this talk on the part of Bryan and his followers about good government being the end to which political parties are but the means, it is found that the Bryanites of Chicago and other cities are insisting on injecting the to learn that the executive branch of free coinage of silver into the municipal all this has

Before the adjournment of the senate since the discovered by the government rather than the legistative branch is responsible for extravalising on Wednesday Senator Hoar games in expenditure, the general underment is beyond the perception of the The Bryanites, however, to the rules, which it is presumed will was mainly or nitogether with con- are after patronage and spoils and the be presented at the opening of the extra gress. But Mr. Cannon does not place so-called great principle of 16 to 1 is session. One of these provides for con- the whole blame upon the executive. He only the preciouse to cover up their de-

tion the city must not allow itself to be

used as a authorion agency for anybody

who has failed to establish his claim in

the courts. Seither can the city af-

ford to place itself in the position of repudiating its contract obligations just to pull somebody's chestnuts out of the There are fewer people moving away from Omaha and more people moving into Omaha fust now than at any time in the last three years. The mere promise of the exposition is accomplish-

ing this. Hollow Regrets of the Outs. Regrets from democratic sources that the

don't go. As the country was both young and poor then, Jefferson simply cut his knee breeches according to his cloth. They Need a Curb Bit.

nauguration lacked Jeffersonian simplicity

Glebe-Demicrat. Some of the trusts claim that they have benefited the people by cutting down prices. This does not alter the fact that they run up prices when they get a chance, and are a standing threat to small industries.

Chicago Times-Herald, A cowboy evangelist is making many con verts in Omaha and is stirring up the sin-ners in a very lively fashion. It is safe to in a very lively fashion. bet, however, that those who need his serv-

Where is He?

ices most will manage somehow to escape his rope and branding iron. Revival of the Classics. The Cretan troubles ought to bring about a revival in the classics. When one can not pick up a newspaper without encountering a host of homeric names, there should be a consultation of text-books as well as an overhauling of atlases that may serve

William in His True Rale.

to turn the youthful mind back from ath-

letics to the old-fashloned studies that, after

all, are the real essentials of education.

As a defender of Turkey and a would-be coercionist of Greece, William of Germany appears in a role entirely appropriate to his absolutionist antecedents. The right of tyrants to impose a government on an un-willing people is at stake in Crete. Otherwise Germany has no appreciable interest there; but that is sufficient to line up the power of Germany with that of Russia for maintaining the ascendancy of the Turk.

And Still They Come.

It is a difficult but none the less a grate ful task to salute with reverence each new son of fame as he looms above the horizon his sublime head garlanded with stars The most recent and far from the least lutrous of these bright appearances is Hon. Squinch Curd of Kentucky. His radiance streams afar. Where is Hez Lung now, the the once admired, beloved, and famous Hez Lung? Within what grottees of the dusk does the bright head of Pottsey Grubbs lie hidden? The ligh, Squinch Curd flames over Kentuck dike a supreme star.

The Long Suffering of Americans.

New York Herald. The chief difficulty with Americans is that they are almost faially good natured. Their good nature goes beyond the point at which

No Compromise, No Surrender. St. Paul Globe (dem.)

It is not the voice of adulation which rank Grover Cleveland with the first of grea Americans. His are no more the honors of office or the favors that men love. Neither praise nor censure can touch him, save as hey penetrate the joints in the armor of u But he has been the foremost actor in a critical time in the life of this re e, and he shall have his due. he has made, beyond a doubt, the mistakes nevitable to a man of inflexible purpose of too little finesse, and of too great patience with human weaknesses and littlenesses t endure the small concessions which they do mand. The hand of iron was too much in vidence; the glove of rasping rawhild ather than of velvet. Too little of diplomac; here was; too small allowance for the pas ions that swav men and the mixed motive that sway the destinies of states. But whe this is said, the worst is said. And for these very faults the men who believe in Grover Cleveland hold up to him applauding hands, and lift their hats to the man who could defy an enemy, but knew not how to adjust either compromise render.

Associated with National Misfortune

Philadelphia Press (rep.) For twelve years Mr. Cleveland has bee the most conspicuous figure on the democrati history of that period. Through three su cessive elections he was his party's candi-date for president. His is the only case in our annals of a president beaten for re-elec-tion but recalled to the executive chair after an interval of private life. The whole cir cumstances surrounding his sudden cleva-tion and his fluctuating career have been algether exceptional. They have stamped in as a vigorous and unique personality and ogether executional. have led his devotees to an extravagant idolatry of his powers. mates have been as greatly exaggerated as the criticisms have been overdrawn and un have been regarded in some quarters as models of philosophy; his obstinacy has been treated as heroic; his doubtful essence the water works settlement seems to has been held up as the fountain of the bighest political morality. A dispassionate review will recognize his strong attributes, non-intervention rule. While this is not but it will not place him intellectually on the plane with our great presidents, and it will associate with his last administration a period of national misfortune more directly policy and management than any other in our history.

Great Speed on the Water Philadelphia North American

It taken the United States boat builders t construct ships that will go through This feat, hitherto unheard of, has just been accomplished by the new government torpedo boat No. 6, which, in her run from Newport sorthw York, under natural with heavy seas forcing a slow down and head winds all the way down the covered the distance of 160 miles in six and one-half hours, or at the rate of twenty-five milea an hour. Does the average citizen realize what this means? If he does not, let him cansider that twenty-five miles an hour is the average speed made by local trains on the railroads running out of this Then let him picture to himself the possibility of cutting through the water at the same rate of speed, and he will understand the full importance of this torpedo boat's achievement. But this is not all Un-der proper conditions No. 6 could undoubtedly, as her commander claims, attain a susspeed of thirty-two mlles an hour. What this means can be appreciated from he statement that the average speed of press trains between Philadelphia and New York is only between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour. Here, then, we have a steamboat plowing through the water with safety at a speed almost equal to that ordinarily attained on the rail. The achievement is truly marvelous and one of the wonders of truly marvelous and one of the wonders of the age. And it is in the United States that

Crespo Feels Slighted in the Olney-Panncefote Negotiations.

TOUCHES THE PRIDE OF VENEZUELANS In dealing with the water works ques-

President of the Southern Republic

Sends Arbitration Trenty to Congress. Advises Its Acceptnnce by His Country.

message to the Venezuelan congress of hand. President Creapo, which has just reached this country, shows that the subject of the boundary controversy was treated at great Julian Pauncefote for the submission of the boundary question to arbitration until the whole matter had been closed up. It is evident that the Venezuelan president did not like this method of arranging the affairs of continues to grow gradually better. for his message shows that he was not altogether disposed to accept the arrangement. However, in deference to the kindly interest shown by the United States in this matter,

Here is what Crespo has to say upon the planation of the circumstances leading up to the Olney-Pauscefote agreement: "At this juncture of affairs the government was in-formed that on the 12th of November there had been signed in Washington by his ex-cellency, Mr. Olney, secretary of state of the United States, and Mr. Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of her Britannic majesty in Washington, a protocol with the essential bases for a treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain, which by means of arbitration would put an end to the old dispute be-tween the two nations. The bases were then submitted by the Washington government for the consideration of this government by means of a letter from his excellency, Mr. Cleveland, in which he manifested the noble lesire to see accepted a compact which, in his opinion, was just and advantageous.

"The responsibilities of those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs by the suffrage of the people increase and become graver when the preservation of interests closely linked with the national life is the subject to be dealt with. There is in he breast of the chief magistrate who has the good of the cener magistrate who has the good of the republic at heart a struggle between the ideas of the moment and those born of a concern for the future. To study well the former and the latter is to weigh the advantages and risks of the one and the other without silencing the dictates of con-science and reason. Such are the duties, truly arduous, of the ruler during whose term of office has chanced to fall the settlement of an affair which, like that of the Guanaboa under question, has been growing graver—a struggle without a truce and of amentable incidents to the party weak in small additional duty on refined sugar, the proposed schedule will be prejudicial to the "The recture to arbitration offered itself,

and, although by no means in the manner wished for by Verezuela, was more consonant han any other with the desires manifested. The government deemed it proper to insert in the treaty a provision that Venezuela should have a voice in the nam-ing of the arbitral tribunal. As as this change was proposed its ac ceptance was procured. The action of the United States had produced a result, the after effects of which were, from a moral point of view, indispensably subject to the effective and powerful prestige of said nation. The plan of settlement was presented for the consideration of Venezuela with no proposition for co-operative participation. Will then competed to nave it here and hold it until the increased duties go into effect. They want to buy wool while it is free, store it, and when the new tariff goes into operation with high tariff taxes they will then competed to nave it here and hold it until the increased duties go into effect. They want to buy wool while it is free, store it, and when the new tariff goes into operation with high tariff taxes they will then compete the consumers to pay the oint of view, indispensably subject have public money farmed out to favored bankers or needy politicians. Should the representatives of the guaranty companies, which for the most part are foreign corporations, undertake to use their power as sureties to dictate the disposition of the public funds the abuse would be more dangerous than any now existing. The espionage mainany now existing are provided by these companies over men to the public funds the angle of the point at which it cases to be a virtue. If we had a streak of the republic, further, as the United States of the republic; further, as the United States of the republic further, as the United States of the republic, the republic further, as the United States of the republic further, as the United States of the republic; further, as the United States of the republic further, as the United States of the republic, the republic further, as the United States of the republic, the republic further, as the United States of the republic further, as the United States of the republic, the republic further, as the United States of the responsibility with the negotiation according to the responsibility within the republic contrary to the sovereignty and independence of the republic; further, as the United States elligence and good will worthy of praise and thanks from us who are so intimately quainted with the conditions of this mos omplicated question.

WHEN GREEK MEETS TURK.

of the Elements to Be Consid ered in Event of War. New York Sur

The Turkish army looks more formidabl paper than it is in reality; sixty battalions cavalry sound very well in description, but I doubtful if any one of the battalion musters over 600 men, and few can show ever as many as that. The material of the artil ery may be good as well as the gunners the region in which hostilities would begin is not favorable to the movement of artiller other than mountain batteries, or of cavalry the latter being the Turk's weak point. The report that a considerable Greek force is ndicates an intention to block the Turkis; communications between Macedonia and Epirus by the Metzovo Pass, which could be effected by the mountain levies supported by Greek regulars. Cut off from the main army in Macedonia the Turkish forces in the west would be in a perilous position, for the Gracks of Epirus, who certainly will have received arms along the coast, would rise, The Tosks, the Albanian Mussulmans of Epirus, long ago offered their allegiance to King George on condition of his acknowledging their local autonomy and allowing himself to be crowned king of Epirus. No oubt that understanding holds good still. The Tosks are Greek-speaking people and under their chief, the famous Ali of Tepsdelen, the pasha of Jannina, prepared the way, by their revolt against the sultan at the end of the last century, for the Greek revolution that followed at the beginning of the

The Turkish administration has been n more favorable to the Mussulman Tosks than to the Christian Greeks, and the sympathy between the Turk and Tosk is weakened by the fact that large numbers of the latter are Bektashli, or followers of Hadji Bektash the founder of a kind of Mohammedan Freethinkers. They are a quick, intelligent people, though uneducated, and do not, as do the Turks, allow their religion to override their naterial interests; in principle they are more in harmony with the Greek than with the

Whatever happens, the Tury will be fighting a losing battle. A complete victory over the Greeks would not assure the sultan's hold over any of his territory in Europe Mukhtar Pasha, the commander of the

Turkish army in Armenia in the war of 1877now Turkish commissioner in Egypt shrewdly counselled the sultan after the gress of Berlin, to prepare to quit Europe by calling on all the Moslems left in Europe o migrate to Asia. In response to the com mand thousands of peasants and well-to-de Mussulman families left everything behind them and moved over to Asia, only to find promise made them on the sultan's fillusory. Thousands died of disease want and starvation, and many survivors of those who had left Thessuly on its occupation by the Greeks returned to their homes. which the Greek government had wisely kept open to them. These Mussulmans are now among the most loyal subjects of the king and wish to remain such. Pasha's advice was, however, applied only to the territories made independent or cedeto Greece and to the Balkan and Danubian states. Mukhtar himself was sent into hon-orable exile to Cairo for his unpalatable advice. The territory still under the banner of Islam will be held by force until taken by force. But much depends on the cours of Bulgaria and Servia and of those whmust necessarily be exercising a controlling influence over them

Colonel Peyton Not Dead. HADDONFIELD, N. J., March 11 .- The an nouncement telegraphed from Philadelphia last night that Colonel Jesse Peyton, "the father of centennials." was dead, at his home in this place, was premature. Colonel Peyton is lying at death's door, but he is still alive, order of the Knights of Labor from that father of centennials," was dead, at his home in this place, was premature. Colonel Peyton

BRIGHTENING BUSINESS.

Indianapilis Journal: "The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued during the last week and without material change," says Dun's & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade. That is what the country needs. A slow and gradual improvement, continuing and extending, is the best founda-

tion for permanent prosperity. Globs-Democrat: The fact that everybody is expecting good times to come early is one reason why they are going to come. This celling denotes a restoration of confidence, which is an essential preliminary to a busices revival. The people-democrats and opulists equally with the republicans-are showing a hopefulness over the industrial situation which they have not exhibited for over four years past. It is clear that an era WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The text of the of business activity and prosperity is near at

Chicago Times-Herald: Evidences of the return of prosperity are everywhere apparent The gold receive is now greater than it has been since November 18, 1890, having for length, as belitted its importance. For one the first time since that date passed the thing, it was made clear that Venezuela \$150,000,000 mark. The amount of money in knew officially nothing of the arrangements circulation is greater than it has ever been made between Secretary Olney and Sir in the history of the United States, and more national bank notes are in circulation than have been at any time since 1888. these are signs that foretell with absolute certainty the return of prosperity

Buffalo Express: The industrial situation Cotton his country without consultation with him, mills probably are doing the least well of any for his movement shows that he was not all of the main lines of production. The demand does not improve noticeably, while print cloths are a little lower. The immense stocks which had accumulated are still too great to allow much buoyancy to the market. he endorsed the treaty and pressed it upon the attention of the Venezuelan congress to the exclusion of all other business.

The revival of woolen manufacturing is in contrast with the slow improvement in cot-tons. Boots and shoes are being sent out in large quantity. Some additional subject in his message, after a brief ex- for steel rails have been placed and the mills are busily at work,

THE COMING TARIFF.

Chicago Post: The next tariff will not be framed in the interest of monopolies and trusts. It will aim to protect the industries that are not trust-ridden and the standard of living and wages that no trust could maintain in an overcrowded labor market. But it will also insure abundant revenue to the treasury, and to this point the attention of those who see in the free list an effective cure for the trust evil cannot be directed too often nor too forcibly.

Kansas City Star: The extra session of congress promises to give the country an example of the possibilities of expediting legislation which will be unparalleled in the history of the United States government The new tariff bill will be read for introduc tion in the house as soon as it is organized and Speaker Reed has that body so well in hand that the bill almost certainly will b put through without a moment necessary delay. The forces in the senate in favor of speedy action are so strong that t is probable that, for once, dilatory motions long speeches made deliberately tend the session will be avoided and the bill prought to a vote promptly.

Boston Advertiser: The Dingley bill is not yet reported to the house of representatives, and the sugar duties may be slightly dif ferent from those announced. It may be taken for granted, however, that the an nouncement is approximately correct, with such a high duty on raw sugar and such a nterests of the Sugar trust. That is selfapparent. At the same time, if the beet sugar industry is developed in this country as a consequence, the change will probably prove popular. In any event, some needed evenue will be secured, and that is one of the most essential points at present,

Philadelphia Times: It is well known that any tariff bill passed by the new congress will impose a tax upon wool and the specu lators are already in the field ordering mense quantities of wool imported to have I t is no more than even-handed justice to dealers.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The New York subtreasury is short of \$1,000 oills. A like state of affairs exists in many ndividual treasuries. There is a suspicion current in knowing ircles that Chauncey M. Depew has con-

cluded to stick to his present job. A speck of war looms up in Northern The sultan of Morocco has engaged a man to play the bagpipes at court.

The father of Senator Gorman, Peter Gorman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal com pany, used to play cards with Daniel Webster, and the latter, when secretary of state had Arthur, a boy of 13, appointed a page in the senate. "Trifles oft lead to success" is a saving

verified in the case of a member of the Sage family. Being pinched for a little of the wherewith a few weeks ago he applied to his uncle, Russell Sage, the multi-millionaire of New York, for a loan of \$50. He got it, but was obliged to give a mortgage on his homestead as security. Now the borrowe has an offer of \$50 a week for ten weeks from a museum manager. The New York legislature is not troubled

with a surplus of modesty in demanding railroad passes. A clause in the new state constitution forbidding the use of parses by members obliged them to have the paste boards, good for two, made out in the name of their clerks. Consequently, when a member took the rest cure in the metropolis or elsewhere he was tagged by his clerk, plan reflected somewhat on their libert and dignity, and they resented it by passing a bill requiring all railroads in the state to transport free members of the legislatur and all state officers. The Philadelphia Public Ledger raises

timely protest against the nefarious oper tions of the tree pruner, whose annual ar-boreal butchery is now in full headway all over the country. Armed with chisel and saw, it is his delight to mutilate the trees. The graceful elm, the tender maple other shade trees are chopped and loppe without mercy until the natural habit of the tree is utterly changed and its waving crow of verdure made to resemble a cabbage head stuck on the top of a pole. The pruning habit is utterly vicious. It is very seldom that a tree needs it They should be left to grow as nature intended them to grow.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Causes of the Decay of a Great Labo Organization

Chicago Chronici Late official reports of the Knights Labor show a reduced condition of the or The membership is comparatively der. and its resources are low. Official statements show that the order

now has about 41,000 members, instead of the half-million members which it had in the days when it was the great embodimen labor movements of the country If the financial statement of the order se interpreted according to the face of the figures, as in other business or financia institutions, the order is also bankrupt.

It appears that the receipts of the order or the term of fifteen months ending Sep tember 1, 1896, were \$33,700, while the ex enses were \$39,000. In addition to this favorable showing it appears that the salaries of the officers are unpaid. The re-celpts are insufficient to defray the regular expenses of maintaining the organiza-The unpaid salary list is said to include

James R. Sovereign, \$1,700 due the general secretary, some back salary amounts due other officials, and other liabilities. This is condition of bankruptcy in which the flicers and agents of the organization are the worst sufferers. It is evident that, unlike the officers of many other bankrupt institu-tions, they have not feathered their own

in which it was when Martin Irons, a St. Louis officer of the organization, tated the great strike on the southwestern railroads and held them up for weeks, to the serious interruption of both passenger and freight traffic. Things have changed

with the Knights of Labor as well as in other respects. Organizations of labor conducted on conboth employers and employers. Under the leadership of Terrence V. Powderly the Knights of Labor were an influence for good in the labor movements of the time. the management of his weak and incom petent successor, Mr. Sovereign, the order

has dwindled into insignificance as regards numbers and into bankruptcy as regards its Nothing else is as much needed in the administration of the affairs of a great labor order as a level head, sound judgment and

MENTAL RELISHES.

unselfish purpose.

Chicago Record "Our cashier's defalea-tion was a great surprise to us."
"Why?"
"He wrote such a beautiful vertical

Detroit Journal: "Of course it's nice to be a prince's wife, but a left-handed mar-riage! Only think of that!" "Some folks are morally ambidextrous, you know."

Chicago Post: "Yes," he said thought-fully, "it is true that I am wedded to my ari, but-" 

fully. "- I must admit that I have been greatly disappointed in the matter of her dowry." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, I'm a child of nature. She breathes through me, she controls my very being. When I speak it is with her voice. You couldn't let me have \$2 until tomorrow, could you?" 'Heavens, this must be the touch of nature of which the poet sings!"

Indianapolis Journal: "This," remarked Fleabitten Bill, as the committee stood him on the barrel and adjusted the noose, "this is a case where, no matter how much I may have differed with you gents before, I now find myself in a cord."

Then they took him down and burned him.

Philadelphia Record: Longbow (relating his adventures)-I was bound to a stake and the camibals pierced me with spears until the blood flew, which they drank Wigwag-That's the first time knew of your being stuck for the drinks

Chicago Tribune: "Naggus," asked Borus, "have you read my latest effort—"Fables in Verse?" "I have," replied Naggus, "and let me tell you," he added, slapping him encouragingly on the back, "there's lots more truth than poetry in it!"

New York World: Inquiring Tourist (in New York World: Inquiring Tourist (in biglahoma)—I suppose that with the coming if eastern people the manners and customs of this region are gradually growing more like those of older and more conservative communities? communities?

Alkali Ike—Yes: f'instance, it has already got so that it hain't no longer considered good form to propose to a widow at her husband's funeral no matter how pretty

AS USUAL Chicago Tribune. Meanwhile the waiting, eager line.
Of patriots we scan,
And note that for each office
There is some Ohio man.

But if with keener vision we Look down the line again We'll see for every office There are ten Ohlo men.

PITY AND PRACTICE. Mary F. Butts in New York Sun 'God pity us!" in pleading tones we say, Remembering our sins day after day

"So easy 'tis to fall! So rough the path! the great day of reckoning spare thy wrath.

"Life is our school. Dear Master, tenderly "And, while our failures we with anguish Set to our credit what we meant to do." Thus do we speak; then, rising from our

knees, Some luckless debtor in sharp anger seize; And, careless of the love to which we pray, Extort from poverty the utmost pay. Ah! at compassion's front he vainly sighs Who pity to his fellow man denies.



## HAS HELD BACK OUR SPRING

ANNOUNCEMENT, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR SOME TIME. CLOTHING OUT OF SEASON, LIKE OYSTERS, ARE NOT WHOLE-SOME. WE WANT TO PROLONG YOUR LIFE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, FOR THE LONGER YOU LIVE THAT MUCH LONGER WE, TOGETHER, RECEIVE A MUTUAL BENEFIT. THEREFORE, WE HAVE NOT

TRIED TO RUSH THE SEASON-BUT NOW WE ARE POSITIVE THAT OUR NASTY WEATHER IS PAST AND WANT TO TELL AND SHOW YOU THE MANY GOOD THINGS WE HAVE FOR SPRING WEAR, BOTH IN OUR MEN'S AND CHIL-DREN'S DEPARTMENTS-30 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US ABOUT WHAT A MAN OR BOY WANTS ON THIS EARTH IN THE WAY OF CLOTHING TO BE HAPPY, AND WE ARE MUCH BETTER PRE-PARED TO SUIT YOU NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

TAKE A PEEP AT OUR WINDOWS IF YOU ARE INTERESTED ABOUT THE NEW CUTS AND FABRICS-THEN TAKE JUST TIME ENOUGH TO ENQUIRE THE PRICE, OR TRY ON A SUIT OR TWO-THAT WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT OUR CLOTH-ING IS THE TOP NOTCH OF PER-FECTION-IN QUALITY, FIT, STYLE AND PRICE.

(SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.)

